that it is so.

ship upon the writings of the scholar at his desk and the

ship upon the writings of the scholar at his desk and the professor in his college endeavor to convince us that it beliance of trade has little to do with the prospecity of the country. In answer to this, looking again into my boo of our National history, I find that the change in our balance of trade with foreign countries, which was effected by the continued, has caused a change of ownership in the great mass of United State bonds, has caused a ceasation in the payment of interest to foreign countries, has awollen the contents of our savings banks and the credit balances of our depositors has enabled us to resume specie payments, has alled the country with gold and silver and added hundreds of mill tons to the circulating medium of the United States, has

country with gold and silver and added hundreds of millions to the circulating medium of the United States, has reduced interest to the lowest point ever known in the history of the country, both for governments and individuals, has raised the public credit to the foremost rank amongst the nations of the world, and has so magnified the capital of the country that borrowers have ecased to seek lenders, and lenders are seeking everywhere in beneficent enterprises places for the investment of their wealth. You may say that this cannot be, because all the books say it is inconsistent with a system of taxation which is "robbery and injustice." My only answer is that it is so.

COST TO THE CONSUMER.

But you have a further and a very favorite argument,

which sounds and resounds from the Atlantic to the Pa-

cific and which reverberates in the centre of the conti-

ent. This argument declares that the tariff enhances

the price of every article on which it is imposed, by the amount of the duty. You further say that it not only

adds so much to the expense of the consumer, but it also enhances the domestic prices by the same amount on all

the like articles produced at home. Where shall I go to

test this argument? Small I go to your books, which

ennial Commission in 1878 as follows:

Continuing he said :

oted to British manufacturing interests, he read as fol-

As far as the American consumer of iron is concerned, he is the better off for protection.

Although American exports of manufactures as well as of raw products have largely increased, they would be much larger if Congress would open three of transportation under American control, which should give us access to the market which legitimately belong to our geographical situation and to the enterprises of our people.

TOW THE LABORING CLASSES SHOULD BE TREATED.

The speaker appealed from the question of money to

the question of patriotism and humanity. He affirmed it

to be the duty of every citizen to support all legislation

countries, in war as well as in peace. It was, he co

of the country and its absolute independence of foreign

to provide for a temporary increase of wealth

this called with the fact that at present we found our

seives with so few ships. Ar. Kasson replied: "I am afraid I am not a fit person to answer that

point as a Protectionist would. I have introduced bills and voted for bills introduced by others

o change that condition of things, to suspend our regi-ration act to enable our people to recover their grip upo

t vote of tunnes, accompanied by loud appla

te occan." At the conclusion of his address. Mr. Kasson was given

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE.

SETTLING OF THE CONTESTS FIRST IN ORDER-

COMMITTEES TO BE APPOINTED.

eport the County Committee will not be called together,

as a permanent organization cannot be effected until the

contests are settled. Ten days will probably clapse be-

fore the sub-committee can complete its work. The County Committee may designate which of the contest-

s are entitled to seats, or it may order a new election,

(42) sing two of its own members to net as supervisors receiving and counting the ballots. If the contests are

ettled by the County Committee, a permanent president, treasurer, secretary and assistant secretary will be

nosen at the next meeting, together with an Executive

District except the XXIVth, and one each from the

Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. The members

of the Executive Committee are to be chosen by the dele-

of the Executive Committee are to be chosen by the delegates from the respective Assembly Districts or wards. The officers of the County Committee and the chairmen of the standing committee are ex-officio members of the Executive Committee.

There will also be a standing committee to be known as the Committee on Appeals, to consist of fifteen members. Any itepublican vater feeling aggrieved by the action of any board of caroling officers or District Committee may appeal in writing direct to the Committee on Appeals, whose duty it shall be to investigate and report at the next meeting of the County Committee.

A committee to draft a constitution and rules for the government of the Gounty Committee and the District Committee, not inconsistent with the plan of reorganization, will also be appointed at the first meeting of the County Committee.

THE RAMAPO COMPANY'S DEMAND.

In the proposal made to the Sinking Fund

Commission for a supplementary supply of water for this city, by the Ramapo Improvement Company, it was

tated by the president, Frederick A. Conkling, that " the

sole condition required by the company, is that the city shall obligate itself to pay for every million gallons of

water which shall be delivered according to contract, the actual cost, during the year eighteen hundred and eighty two, of each million gallons supplied to the city from the Croton system." The statement has caused much com-

meat, and a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday called on Mr.

"We propose to build this aqueduct without cost to the

made, will depend entirely upon private capital and pri-

vale enterprise, and the city will not incar debt or

northern line of this city, and deliver 50,000,000 gallons in

Conkling and asked him to explain its meaning.

DECIDING AGAINST THE FITZGERALDS.

JUDGE WYLLE HOLDS THE INDICTMENTS TO BE GOOD IN PENSION FRAUD CASES. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.-In the Criminal Court in this city to-day Judge Wylie delivered his opinion in the case of the United States against N. W. & S. C. Fitzgeraid, indicted for violating the postal laws by using the mails for an unlawful purpose. The defendants in this case are the pension claim agents, whose alleged swill ding practices in connection with the prosecution of pension claims before the Pension Bureau led to their

suspension from practising before that Bureau several months ago. The particular case on which several months ago. The particular case on which this indictacent was brought is that in which it is charged that the Fitzeeralds induced a woman maned Lake, whose former husband, a man named Travers, served as a soldier in the Federal Army, and died of consumption after the war, to apply for arrestages of the pension which they led her to believe she was entitled to receive, and having caused her to file an application, wrote her for money, informing her that the case was in a fair way forestingent.

for money, informing her that the case was in a fair way for settlement.

The question the court decided to-day was a motion to quash the indictment which was argued on Saturday last. The court held that ine indictment was valid, and that the case upon which it was based was clearly an attempt to defraud. The Travers caim was, he said, an attempt you cleam gotten up as a pretext for getting money from the widow. The attempt to defraud being established, and the use of the mails for such purposes, being prohibited, the indictment was vehicled and he accordingly overruled the motion to quash. The case of Gould P. Austin on a like indictment, in which a demurrer was filed, was taken up. The court said it was different from that of the fitzgeraids, for the widow claimant had a valid claim of some \$4,000, and the representations of Austin, who had been a clerk in the Pension Office, were that the allowance of the claim would be made when he made his report. He falsely represented that he was a clerk, and although he asked for no particular sum, but left it to the widow, it was a scheme, a false one, and his story was calculated to decide the woman, who would doubtless have sent him a fee, if the woman, who would doubtless have sent him a fee, if the cheme had been effectually carried out. On the face of the indictment he concluded these were offences. He had yery thoroughly examined the haws on the susject, and he would overrule the demurrer.

FACTS ABOUT PACIFIC ROADS.

INFORMATION IN RESPONSE TO A SENATE RESOLU-

Washington, Feb. 6.-The Secretary of the the Interior sent to the Senate to-day, in response to a resolution, copies of all the mortgages by the Texas Pacific Company, on file in the Interior Department, and a communication from the Commissioner of the General Land Grant Office conveying other information asked for. The mortgages are seven in number. In transmitting the copies of these mortgages, the Secretary points out that only one of them, which bears date June 1, 1872, is on the lands coverd by the Senate resolution (those granted by the Act of 1871), and that this was satisfied December 9, 1879.

The statement submitted by the Commissioner of the General Land Office showing the condition of the railroads to aid in the construction of which lands have been granted, sets forth the following as the status of the Northern Pacific-Time fixed for completion, July 4.

1879; length of proposed road, 2,302,38 miles; completed within specified time, 530.5 miles; since completed, 1,340,88 miles; now uncompleted, 491 miles; estimated number of acres granted, 40,447, 200; number of acres patented up to June 30, 1883, 740,300.2

740,390,22.
Atlantic and Pacific—Time fixed for completion July 4, 1878; icageth of proposed line, 2,420 mice; completed within specified time 1,200 mice; completed since, 600 mice; uncompleted 1,704 miles; neros grantel, 40,690,560; acres patented to June 30, 1883, 958,

Southern Pacific—Length of proposed road, 556 miles; Sathern Pacific—Length of proposed road, 556 miles; time fixed for completion, July 4, 1878; completed within specified time, 225 miles; completed since, 240 miles; mecompleted, 84 miles; perce granted 7,116,800, acres patented to June 39, 1883, 1,940,439,03.

Texas Pacific—Length of proposed road, 1,483 miles; time fixed for completion of road, May 2, 1882; completed within specified time, 7.05 miles; now uncompleted 778 miles; acres granted, 15,092,000; none patented to

THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS-MEASURES PENDING BUFORE CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 6 .- Leave of absence for four months, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names, has been granted the following named officers: First-Lieutenant Matthew Markland, 1st Infantry, March 1 ; First-Lieutenant Hugh L. Scott, 7th Calvary, about February 20. The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant W. L. Finley has been extended two months.

The bill introduced by Senator Logan in the last Congress "To increase the efficiency of the Army," was reintroduced by him to-day. It provides that hereafter in time of peace all offenders in the Army charged with time of peace all offenders in the Army charged with offences now punishable by a regimental or garrison court-martial, shall be brought before the commissioned officer second in command at the post or station, who shall hear the offence and determine the panishment, subject to the approval of the post-commander. It prescribes the rates of pay for non-commissioned efficers and privates; anthorizes army officers at posts apart from settlement to employ one private as a servant, the private consequing; authorizes the issue of fuel to the officers, prescribes the rate of extra pay for service on detail, etc.

In the Senate Mr. Sewell, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely the bill to herease the pay of Army chaplains. The bill was placed on the calcular.

endar.

The secretary of War, in response to a resolution, to-day sent to the House a communication showing that 242 officers of the Army have been sick and unable to perform their duties for one year or longer, between July 1, 1876, and December 31, 1883, and that during the same period 277 officers have been recommended for retirement and 230 retired. On the retired list there are 51 Coloneis, 32 Majors and 63 Captains.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER CONVENTION.

Washington, Feb. 6.-The Mississippi River Convention to-day by resolution invited the members of the senate Committee on the Mississippi River Improve-ments and all members of Congress to attend and address the Convention. Senators Logan, Jones and Walker spoke in praise of the practical character of the Senate committee's reports and of their hopes that it would be re ectived favorably by Congress. After a speech by Mr. Lowery, a delegate, the convention instructed the Committee on Resolutions to report to morrow morning. After

a speech by Mr. Turner, of Tennesses, in demandation of the spirit of intolerance formerly shown toward projects for National improvements in the South, the convention adjourned for the day.

The delegates called upon the President today, who in reply to some words from Mr. Stannard, chairman of the convention, said data this views on this subject were well known and had already been expressed in messages to Congress. He expressed the hope that the convention would secure the legislation it desired, looking to a specify and permanent improvement of the great Missis-shoot.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE TRADE DOLLAR. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 .- The withdrawal of the trade dollar was discussed by the House Committee on Colump, Weights and Measures, to-day, and a sub-committee reported a bill. The proposed measure provides that until January 1, 1886, trade dollars shall be received at their face value in payment of all dues to the United States, and shall not be again paid out or in any other manner reissued. Holders of the coin may receive omer manner reissued. However of the coin may receive in exchange, dollar for dollar, any silver coin of the United States on presentation of the trade dollar at the office of the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurers or any of the minus of the United Spates. The ball also provides that the trade dollars shall be recoined into any authorized coin of the lineasyment. that the trade dollars sha coin of the Government.

EXTRADITION TREATIES.

Washington, Feb. 6.-A resolution was favorably reported to-day by Representative Belmont, of New-York, from the House Committee on Foreign Af-fairs, to cambic that Committee and the House to examine all the diplomatic notes that have passed between the United States and Great Britain since October 23, 1876, on the subject of extradition; and also to examine any new projects of extradition; and also to examine any new projects of extradition arrangements that may have been made, or may have been submitted by either Government to the other. The resolution is accompanied by a report, which gives reasons why the examination should be made as proposed.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The funeral of General Oliver H. Palmer was held yesterday moraing in the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church. The Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee conducted the services. The pail-bearers were Frederick S. Winston, Chief-Justice Noah Davis, William G. Davies, Carl Schmz, Julien T. Davies, Richard A. McCardy, Roswell H. Rochester, Watson E. Case, D. H. McAlpin and Commander Brown of the United States Navy. Among the persons present, some of them members of delegations, were Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Judge Sedgwick, General Thomas T. Eckert, Samuel D. Babcock, Henry E. Davies, Frederick A. Conkling, Sinclair Tousey, Josiah M. Fiske, Richard A. Storrs, Dr. Henry G. Piffard, George W. Clarke and Josiah T. Brown. The coffin was placed temporarily in the receiving vault of Trinity Cemetery, whence it will be removed to Mount Hope Cemetery at Rochester.

The Board of Trustees of the Halmemann Hospital, of which General Palmer was president, held a mecting on Tuesday evening and adopted a resolution expressing sorrow at his death, appreciation of his character, and sympathy for his family. He was a member of the first Hoard of Trustees, and helped to secure the special charter of the institution in 1875. He was appointed president in the WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1884.
THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.—The House Com-THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL—The Holise Colimittee on Appropriations expects to complete the Naval Appropriation 6ff to marrow. The bill provides for an appropriation of \$11.325.106, being \$2,326.304 less than the estimates, and \$1.565,238 less than the appropriation for the current year. A sufficient amount has been agreed upon to complete the four steel crussers. Nothing was given, however, for the completion of monitors.

Physical Privace Annual Vision Press. The Secondary

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST YELLOW FEVER.—The Secretary PHECATTIONS AGAINST ILLION TO THE ACTUAL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE SUPPOSE OF THE SU

CONFIRMED AS POSTMASTER.-The Senate to-day confirmed the nemination of Emma W. Berry to be post-master at rinckensack, N. J.

ORDERING SAMPLES OF SINGING SANDS, -Superintendcuts of Life Saving Stations have been instructed to furnish for scientific purposes samples of the so called "singing sands" wherever found. These sands get their name from the peculiar sound, resembling somewhat the barking of a nog, which they give forth when waiked upon or d in any way. TO EXTERPATE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA. - In the Senate to-

day Mr. Miller, of New-York, reported favorably the bill providing means for the suppression and extirpation of pleare-pre-umonta and other contagious diseases among Connected with the Seamen's Mission Rooms, No. 34 Pike-st., is a free reading-room, well supplied with papers and magazines and a library that contains a good number of interesting books. The rooms are open daily from 3 to 10 p. m.

To IMPHOVE THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.-The Senate today, after debate, passed the bill "to provide for the com-pletion of the Capitol terraces and the stairways con-sected therewith." The bill appropriates \$777,080 98. MEXICAN LAND-GRANT TITLES, -The Senate again do-

bated at great length the Mexican land-grant titles bill

APPOINTMENTS BY THE SPEAKER.-The Speaker an nounced the following appointments: Director of Columbia Hospital, Mr. Evans, of Pennsylvania; Directors of Columbian Institute for the Deaf and Damb. Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, and Mr. Calkins, of Indiana; Consulting Trustee of Washington Reform School, Mr. Ediredge, of Machicen.

A COTTON CLAIM SCHEME .- In the House to-day Mr. Lewis, of Louisiana, offered a resolution referring to the Court of Claims for investigation and report all claims for cotton seized by the Union authorities during the civil war. Referred.

NEW RULES FOR BUILDINGS EXAMINERS. INSPECTOR ESTERBROOK'S REQUIREMENTS OF HIS

ASSISTANTS. The increase in the number of examiners in the Bureau of Buildings, from eighteen to forty, enabled Inspector Esterbrook to divide all the enabled Inspector Esterbrook to divide all the districts and to assign to each examiner a part of the city not too large to be watched closely by one man. In order that the examiners may be made to work effectively, the Inspector has prepared a new set of rules, to which they must conform closely if they expect to keep their places in the bureau. The examiners are required to report daily to the Inspector their operations of the previous day and to receive instructions; and, unless by permission, no examiner will be permitted to leave his district within working hours. Some of the requirements interesting to property-owners are as follows:

Each examiner is required to keep a journal in which

mer will be permitted to leave his district within working hours. Some of the requirements interesting to property-owners are as follows:

Each examiner is required to keep a journal in which will be entered daily the buildings visited, whether new buildings or buildings being altered, unsafe buildings or buildings being altered, unsafe buildings or buildings being altered, unsafe buildings or buildings for buildings or buildings or buildings or buildings for the journal, which must be signed by the examiner daily. . . . Examiners will make a report each Monday morning of every violation and unsafe building in their respective districts. They are required to submit on the first day of each month a report on the form for that purpose of such new buildings and alterations to buildings as have been commenced or completed during the preceding month.

Especial attention is called to the following: All buildings in process of erection or alteration in the respective districts must be examined daily, to see if they are being erected or altered in conformity to the laws and according to the terms and conditions of the permit. Should the examiner find a building, or buildings, being creeted of altered without permit, he will so report and prefer a complaint against the persons so violating the law. Buildings in which bad materials are used will be reported, and the examiner will state in his report how much, if any, of the wall or walls in which such materials were used must be taken down. Should the parties using bad materials fall to cause the removal of the same within twenty-four hours, they will be reported for presecution. . Examers are required to make building comes under the notice of, or is referred to, an afull report thereon, glying the exact location of the suilding amme of owner and occupant, the purpose for which the building is unsafe, what is necessary to unake it safe, and if there is danger of the building failing before legal proceedings can be taken for its removal.

The examiners will report all bu

CONCENTRATING POWER IN THE MAYOR.

A mass meeting will be held in the Cooper Union A mass meeting will be held in the Cooper Union on the evening of Thursday, February 14, to urge upon the Leuislature the passage of laws to put an end to the misgoverament and scandal arising from the existing system of confirmation by the floard of Aldermenof the Mayor's nominees, by concentrating power in the Mayor and making him directly responsible for the people. Justice Noah Davis will preside, and it is expected that addresses will be made by William M. Evarts, Wheeler H. Peckham, Professor Theodore W. Dwigat, Frederick R. Condert and others. The call for the meeting is signed by the following:

Hamilton Fish, John Jar Cisco, Sam. Storn, C. Sam. Storn, Storn, Storn, G. G. Withlams, Theodore W. Dwight, ohn Storne international control of the storne international

Hamilton Fish, William M. Evarts, Noah Davis, John A. Stewart, Morris K. Jesup, Jesse Seligman,
James Taleott,
James Taleott,
H. B. Chadin,
Oswaal Ottendorfer,
W. E. Grace,
George Jones,
C. Vanderfolt,
Charles D. Dickoy,
Thatcher M. Adains,
J. Crosby Brown,
Joseph H. Chonte,
James H. Skidmore,
Fred. R. Coudert,
George T. Hope,
Wheeler H. Fekham,
Douglass Campbell,

The motion was adopted.

The sale of boxes for the ball at the Metropolitan

LAST HONORS TO GENERAL PALMER.

helped to secure the special charter of the institu-tion in 1875. He was appointed president in the spring of 1881.

A FREE READING-ROOM DOWN TOWN.

Connected with the Seamen's Mission Rooms, No.

James M. Brown, J. Pierrepont Morgan, Whitelaw Reld, H. F. Spanlding, D. Willis James, W. E. Dedge, Jr., A. P. Man, William H. Webb, J. Randolph Robinson, William H. M. Villizm H. Macy, F. Nash, S. F. Nash,
R. L. Belknap,
H. M. Bracun,
John E. Parsons,
George H. Andrews,
Henry A. Oakley,
Edward Salomon,
Edward A. Morrison,
Artken, Sen & Co.,
Umann,
Umann,

John Sloane, James M. Brown,

F. R. W. R. Stewart,
W. R. Stewart,
Henry Day,
J. & C. Johnston,
John H. Reed,
Henry L. Sprague,
CTTY REPORD CLUB, S. J. Colgate, President,
YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB, J. W. Hawes, Prest,
YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC CLUB, Chas. D. Ingersoll
Chairman Executive Committee. School Commissioner Wood told the Board of Education yesterday about the recent examinations of Miss Benjamin, a member of the introductory class in the Normal College. In geometry, algebra. Latin, ancient history and French her marks were too, in music and drawing she received 92. She

to history.

Take, for example, your declaration that a protective wiff is necessarily radding the Take, for example, your declaration that a protestive tariff is necessarily robbling the many for the benefit of the few; is an unjust and burdensome taxation oppressive to the people, and especially to the peop. If that is true, you will admit that it ought to discourage immigration, retard the increase of population, and embarrass the material development of the country. You must further admit that the laboring classes certainly should not leave a country bissed with free trade and go to a country oppressed by this system of robbery and injustice. When I appeal to the facts of history, I find that instead of retarding immigration and contarts high the growth. class in the Normal College. In geometr, agental Latin, ancient history and French her marks were 100; in music and drawing she received 92. She went through every class of the training department from the lowest primary grade to the college. Mr. Wood was arguing for the consolidation of the male and female departments of Grammar School No. 8, in Canal-st. near Wooster-st. In both departments last year there were only 293 papils. Mr. Wood wished the supervision to be placed in the hands of the present principal of the male department. Mr. Schmitt wished the matter deferred for two weeks, and his motion to that effect was adopted. The primary departments of Grammar Schools Nos. 40 and 50 were ordered to be organized after September as mixed departments.

Mr. Belden offered a resolution increasing the salary of E. E. Van Saun, an assistant clerk of the sleary of E. E. Van Saun, an assistant clerk of the Board, to \$2,500. It was referred to the Auditing Committee. Mr. Wetmore moved that the guideck of the school-ship St. Mary be relaid, the expense to be about \$1,500. Mr. Wood asked why the United States Government did not repair the ship, and was told that while the Government owned the ship the Board of Education ran it. The motion was adopted. SELLING BOXES FOA A HEBREW CHARITY.

writings of the free-trade economists to find this fact, or an I lustified in learning it from the meir who had experenced both the blessings and the wrongs under both systems? When each 100,000 of immigrants wrote back to persuade another 100,000 to come, did they do it blindly and wickedly, or did they do it because of the greater blessings they here enjoyed?

And how was it with the population? Instead of the slow growth of European nations, we find that at the close of our free-trade period the entire population of the United States was 31,000,000. It rose to 38,000,000 in 1970 and to 51,000,000 in 1980. Does this indicate increased difficulty in the means of subsistence. Increased embarrasement in the acquisition of wealth? or does it show that the country has become more and more capable of sustaining a large population in comfort and wealth! [Applause.] wealth! [Applause.]

GROWTH OF A TRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES. Has this system which you so violently condemn impeded the development of the country ! If I look in your books on political economy I perhaps should answer "Yes." I prefer to look into my cwn book, which is the history of the United States as disclosed by the census taken under the law. I inquire, first, as to its effect upon that class of population with which I have been identified,

ture of America has been at the very flood-tide of its prosperity."

On that other equally important branch of national industry—the product of nanofactures—I find that the
values have r a n in the three di-central years from \$1,885,
000,000 in 1800 to \$3,385,000,000 in 1870 and/o \$5,369,
000,000 in 1800. These aggregates of two branches of
American industry have required vastly improved facilities for transportation to market. Consequently our railroad mileage has increased from a few thousand miles in
1860 to a greater mileage at talls time than is formished
by the entire system of Europe. The from ore mined in
the United States in 2-86 reached the enormous aggregate
of hurary \$,000,000 tons. The results of coal infining are
still more remarkable, having risen from 14,000,000 or
tons in 1860 to 71,000,000 in 1880.

IMPORTANCE OF THE COAL INDUSTRY.

IMPORTANCE OF THE COAL INDUSTRY. Mr. Kasson here paused in his argument to illustrate the importance of the coal fields of the country and their development, as perhaps the best indication of the development and growth of the great industries of the Nation, as the creator of the force required for handling the vast agricultural and manufactured products of the country as well as the source of supply for fuel for the increased population. He referred to it not only every department of human enterprise, claiming that no more significant proof of the enormous prosperity of the country during the last two years can be furnished than an exhibit of the rapid increase in the production of this mineral, more valuable than gold and silver. In coaciuding his proof of the unparalleled development of National prosperity, he gave the census figures for the total of wealth of the United States as \$16,000,000,000 in 1860, \$30,000,000,000 in 1870, and \$43,000,000,000 in 1860.

After citing some additional facts, he proceeded:

I perceive, also, that those who base their statesmanas an original source of wealth, but as an in-

MR, KASSON ON PROTECTION.

A RINGING SPEECH IN BROOKLYN. ENLIGHTENING THE REVENUE REFORM CLUB OF

THAT CITY. Congressman John A. Kasson, of Iowa, delivered an address before the Brooklyn Revenue Reform Club in the hall of the Long Island Historical Society last night. The address was entitled "Free Trade not the International Law of the Almighty." Mr. Kasson was intreduced by Thomas G. Sherman, who said that while the treduced by Thomas G. Sherman, who said that a line the club was established for the purpose of sweeping re-forms in the present tariff system and most of the mem-bers were free traders,—he and many of the members believing that "all tariffs are injurious, that all protection is wrong and produces no good conditions whatever, but in every country and to every condition of men harm and nothing but harm,"—still one of its fundamental principles was to hear both sides. "Mr. Kasson," he said, "is a reasonable and moderate Protectionist. I consider that class our more dangerous fees. I am not at all afraid of the ultra Protectionist. Mr. Kasson is one of our most dangerous opponents, and one of the most enlightened, eloquent and able exponents of the other

The hall was well filled for an inclement night. Mr. Kasson was listened to with the closest attention, and was frequently applanded, especially where he showed that from England, a country "blessed with free trade," the annual immigration to this country has largely increased since the introduction of the system which was denounced by its opponents as one of "rob very and injustice."

MR. KASSON'S ADDRESS. Mr. Kasson prefaced his remarks by referring to the famous deciaration of Cobden that free trade is the international law of the Almighty, and said that he had chosen for the title of his address "Free Trade not the International Law of the Almighty" as indicating the distinct issue between the two principles of free trade and pro-Whatever most promotes the welfare of the people, he said, must be regarded as being in obedience to the laws of Divine Providence. The truth or falsity of the maxim must depend upon the condition of each country. One form of it may be true of one nation and the converse of it true of another. Its application must depend upon the particular conditions of each country, and the object of my address is to show that so far as the United States are concerned Mr. Cobden was wrong, without disputing that he may have been right in applying his maxim to the people of England.

As I understand the principles of this club its favorite reasoning is from theories to laws. For myself, I favor a reasoning which will lead from facts to law. The laws which govern mental philosophy cannot possibly be applied to the practical affairs of men. These are so variable that a system which is excellent for one quarter of a century would be utterly opposed to a system adapted to the next quarter. The reading of works on political economy, like those of Adam Smith, Say, Ricardo, McCul loch, Bastlat, and a host of others, will show that the effort of each succeeding writer is to correct the errors into which his prodecessor has fallen. There is no theory of political economy in its application to to be permanent in its application. As in the case of political institutions, one kind of government is best adapted to one people, and another to another people with different traditions and different education, so one theory of taxation may be well adapted to a nation in Europe and at the same time be ruinous to the development of a nation in America.

APPEALING TO HISTORY. The laws of 1789, 1816, 1824 and 1828 were all protective in their character and adopted in port by the same men and under the influence of the authors of the Constitution. The right to impose duties with reference to the protection of American industries was completely steadily advanced, not for revenue only, but for protection also, from about six or eight to nearly fifty per cent tion also, from about six or eight to nearly fifty per cent ad valorem. Each successive rate promoted the industries of the country. The revenue became too great for the wants of the Government, and the sliding scale of 1833 was adopted as an experiment, under the belief that the revenue could be reduced without the destruction of the industries which had grown no under the uniform fostering care of Congress. The revenues were reduced far beyond the wishes of the authors of the scheme, and run of our domestic industry and of the public credit followed as its legitimate result, and one of the greatest unnetary panies the country has ever known became a reality in 1837. This experience led legically to the restoration of a higher tariff in 1842, under the influence of which industries revived, prosperity returned, and the Trassury was again simply supplied. But the economic views of the opponents of protection again in 1857 came bankruptey of manufactures, of trade and of the Federal Treasury. Once more the policy of protection came to the front in 1861, and from that time on the policy has been perpetuated in the legislation of the country. It has now been continually tested for a period of twenty-two years.

INCREASE OF IMMIGRATION AND POPULATION.

INCREASE OF IMMIGRATION AND POPULATION.
Under these circumstances, as I understand the theory f your association, I ought not to consult the facts of history to ascertain whether free trade or protection is the system most advantageous to my country, but I ald go to the books and writings of McCulloch, of Ricardo, of Wells and of Sumner, and learn from them whether it is possible that a country should become pros-perous under protection, or whether it is a system of "robbery and plunder and disaster to the people." I must decline to ascertain from books written in the past whether my country can be prosperous under one system

appeal to the facts of history, I find that instead or retarding immigration and contains the first the growth to population, there came from the free trac's country whose policy you ask as to follow only 78,000 in 1840; after on system of "nobbery and injustice" was adopted, twice the number, or 151,000, came in 1870 from the same country, and 164,000 in 1880; and wille there was unfer free trade in 1880 a total immigration of only 150,000, it rose in 1870 to 356,000, and in 1880 to 503,000. Were all these 'undigrants incapable of indging for themselves whether there was more profit to the laboring classes in a free-trade country or in a protective country of in a protective country. I bid they not know whether, on the whole, the confects of life and means of sam were greater in the ecuntry when they let or in the country to which they came I shall I go to the writings of the free-trade economists to find this fact, or am I lastified in learning it from the men who had ex-

The sale of boxes for the ball at the Metropolitan House on March 5, for the benefit of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, was held at No. 578 Fifth-ave, last night, and \$7,000 was realized. There was a good attendance and the bidding was lively. Henry Herts, the auctioneer, said that the prices of the boxes of the parterre would be \$100, and in the first tier \$75. Boxes 28 and 30 of the parterre were reserved for Governor Cleveland and other invited guests.

"What will you give for the first choice in the Opera House!" asked the auctioneer.

"I bid \$150." said Isidor Wormser.

"I bid \$150." said Isidor Wormser.

"Make it \$200." remarked Jesse Seligman, taking the cigar from his mouth. The first choice was secured by Mr. Seligman at this premuum, making the price of his box \$300. He selected No. 26, next to those reserved for the guests. I. Wormser obtained the second choice at \$100 premium, selecting No. 8; A. Wolff took No. 18, and J. H. Schiff No. 20, each at \$100 premium. Then the premium went down to \$50, at which premum box No. 25 was taken by Louis Stern; No. 23, by J. Stern; No. 19 by Simon Schafer; No. 9, by Henry Rice; No. 7, by S. W. Glazier; No. 12, by E. Lehman, and No. 16, by A. Kerbs. The first choice in the first tier was secured by L. S. Brish at \$25 premium, and among others who selected their seats there were P. J. Joachimsen, James Seligman, Louis Haas, Julius Nathan, J. F. Bamberger and Hyman Blum. that class of population with which I have been identified, and which you say suffers most of the burdens and injustice. I flud that the value of the farms of the country in 1860 was \$3,200,000,000, rising to \$7,000,000,000 in 1870 and in 1880 to \$10,107,000,000. The gross value of their products in 1860 was not returned, but is estimated at \$1,400,600,000 in 1870 it was \$1,800,000,000, and in 1880, \$2,200,000,000. And just here let me reinforce my statement respecting the growth of articulture in this country by an extract from the British Agricultural Commission's report in 1882, in which this sentence occurs: "It is safe to say that for the last two years the agriculture of America has been at the very flood-tide of its prosperity."

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

THE DINSMORE SUIT.

FURTHER TESTIMONY TAKEN IN PHILADELPHIA YESTERDAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.-The continuation of the taking of testimony in behalf of the respondent upon ie final hearing of the Dinsmore injunction suit against the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Central Railthe clerk of the United States Circuit Court this afternoon. There were present, of counsel, Messrs. Conkling, Gowen Scott, Green and Seward. General Solicitor John Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was called as a witness and testified in regard to his knowledge of the present suit. He was questioned by Mr. Gowen in refe ce to the conference which Mr. Roberts had testified had been held between himself, Mr. Gummere and Mr. Green. Mr. Scott said Mr. Green had informed him of the contemplated lease, saying the Pennsylvania Railroad Compray should resist it to protect its own interests President Roberts declined absolutely to take any steps in the premises, as the lease did not legitimately concern the business of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Subsequently he was informed that the Central Railroad of New-Jersey had resolved to break the contract of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company with the New-York and Long Branch Railroad Company, and he took legal steps to resist such action.

Second Vice-President Frank Thomson, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, testified that he was not a party to any steps taken by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to effect an agreement with the Central Railroad of New-Jersey for an interchange of traffic.

the like articles produced at home. Where shall I go to to test this argument's shall I go to your books, which only teil me what ought to be as a logical deduction from logical propositions! Again I make my appeal to our favorite book, the history of facts. As you know, our duties on nearly all importations were increased more than once after 1860. I take the list of principal articles where the American competitive industry has been protected, and I find in a great majority of cases (I believe in all) that prices are lower than they were before the imposition of increased duties. It would require more than one address to go over the list of articles in respect to which this is found to be true. I will mention some by way of illustration. We have always had a high duty upon silks, regarding them as inxuries, It has been so high as to be also a protective duty. Enterprising Americans resolved to avail themselves of it and introduced that industry into the United States. It has been developing for about twenty years, and has now extended into several States. The result is certified by Mr. Wyckoff, who prepared the census report on that subject, in a letter to me. The general reduction in prices since 1860 averages about 25 per cent, and in some instances over 30 per cent, while about one-half the entire coassumption is the product of American labor. In steel reliable for the imposition of duties we paid England \$100 per ton. Since American manufactories have grown up we have purchased them as low as \$40 per ton. Similar results have attended the duties on cuttery and other hardware. The same is true of cottons and of woollens. Common clothing is to-day sold in the United States to the consumer as cheapiy as in Great Entain, as we learn from consular reports and personal investigation.

Mr. Kasson gave further illustrations in support of his argument, and declared that it was the result of the law which the advocates of free trade choose to ignore. He Mr. Gowan questioned Mr. Thomson in reference to an alleged interest the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had in sales of Central Railroad stock shortly prior to the filing of the Dinsmore bill. Mr. Conkling objected to the question as incompetent, and as having even no alleged relation to the issue, except as to such parts of the answer of the defendants as have been stricken out by the Court and twice annulled as impertment. Mr. Thon declined to answer the question, upon the grounds which were stated by Mr. Conkling.

declined to answer the question, upon the grounds which were stated by Mr. Conkiling.

Edward Bettle recollected that he made an affidavit in the Dinsmore suit. He happened accidently into General Sewell's office in Camden and that gentleman informed him that Mr. Green wanted his affidavit. On that same day he made the affidavit and transmitted it off. Green. To Mr. Conkling the witness said that he had been intimately acquainted with General Sewell and also knew Mr. Green, and his presence in General Sewell's office was by the merest accident.

Mr. Gowen proceeded to recall witnesses who were examined under the original injunction suit, some time ago, at the examiner's hearings in this city. These were persens who had bought Central Radroad stock on the strength of the lease as then propose, and the guarantee of a 6 per cent dividend. As before, Mr. Kaercher, Reading's general solicitor, conducted the examination in chief, and Mr. Conkling cross-questioned the witnesses. They all said that they had bought the stock as an investment, and feit that their innerest would be injured by a revocation of the lease. In his cross-examination Mr. Conkling sought to obtain from the witnesses their views upon the merits of the lease, as affected by the Contral Rallroad's carning, net, more than 6 per cent for its stockholders. The holders all stated that they would prefer a 6 per cent dividend guaranteed than to depend upon the business of the road to yield a greater proit. They had bought the stock with the understanding that they were to get only 6 per cent and they were willing to stand by lint bargain; none of them cared to see the lease annilled.

Francts J. Gowen, a nephew of F. B. Goven, testified rgument, and declar d that it was the result of the law which the advocates of free trade choose to ignore. He then read an extract from the report of the French Centennial Commission in 1878 as follows:

A veritable economical revolution has taken place in the United States. Under the shelter of a prohibition system.

They have organized a powerful industry which rivals England in cheapness.

This he supplemented by a remark of the president of the German Commission to the Philadelphia Centennial in the following language:

The present condition of American manufactures shows the fallacy of the free-trade doctrine that the productions of a country are taised in price by protective duties.

And a gain, from The London Engineer, a periodical de-

willing to stand by that bargain; none of them cared to see the lease annihed.

Francis J. Gowen, a nephew of F. B. Gowen, testified concorning the judgments and unsatisfied claims standing on the Pulkuierpini court records, which were offered in evidence by Mr. Dinsmore's counsel. Mr. Gowen explained that some of the judgments had been paid, others had been appealed to the Supreme Court, and were still in littgation, and still others had been obtained merely for additional security for the payment of purchase money of certain tracts of land. At present the road did not owe a dollar on any of them. The winess was cross-examined at length by Mr. Conkling upon the debt and obligations of the road, with the apparent intention of showing that the road is in a load financial condition, and that its guarantee is not good, but the witness knew little of his own knowledge out it.

WITHDRAWING FROM AGREEMENTS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6 .- The notice which the Inion Pacific Railroad gave of its intention to withdraw which makes the United States independent of foreign from the Transcontinental Association expired to-day; and the officials of that road announce that they will abide by the notice, and report no more business to the poel. The commissioner contends that the notice given control, commercial as well as political, than it was was irregular, and it is expected that a meeting of the asto provide for a temporary increase of wealth by a sacrifice of the elements of safety. The object of the stateauen of the United States he said, is not to secure the largest amount of wealth for the country generally as muce as to keep up by different means the standard of comfort among the laboring classes. He proceeded to show the importance of stying three classes the means of educating their children, of opening all avenues of advancement to them, of making them feel themselves an integral part of the Nation, enjoying its blessings as well as its fiberties. He denounced all modifications of eightain the effect of which should be either to rob them of employment by the destruction of industries, for to rob them of waces necessary to their confort and reduce them to the grade of workmen abroad. He concluded by portarying that condition of labor which is almost at by the policy of protection, which involves equal advancement of all classes in society. He claimed that there should be a soul put into political comonny, which should recognize the rights of humanity as well as the right to a market.

A FEW QUESTIONS ASKED. Rock Island road has given the usual thirty days' notice of its intention to withdraw from the Northwestern I he intention to withdraw from the Northwestern read has given inalic association; and the Northwestern read has given imiliar notice with reference to the Central I own Trailic association. These two associations are not pools, but raffic agreements for the maintenance of uniform rates, ith heavy penalties for violations. The withdrawing adds contend that the agreements of both are being violated; and claim is made that unless the difficulties are quinsted before the expiration of the notice a war in the orthwestern rates is likely to be provoked.

WAGES DUE WEST SHORE EMPLOYES,

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) TRENTON, Feb. 6.—Chancellor Runyon listened o an argument this morning upon a petition by Ashbel Freen, receiver of the North River Construction Com-A FEW QUESTIONS ASKED.

After the address a few questions were put to Mr. Kasson by some gentlemen in the audience holding free-trade views, all of which he answered promptly and effectually. One gentleman, commenting upon the statement that protection was a practical application of Washington's maxim, "In time of peace program for wor," asked her pany, to pay employes the wages due for labor performed

THE WEST SHORE INJUNCTION.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 5 .- Judge Barnard, on application of John 8. Hill set aside the order granting a aporary injunction in the West Shore Railroad suit, a whole matter is to be heard before him in Brooklyn.

UTAH RATES TO BE ADVANCED. CHICAGO, Feb. 6 .- At a meeting of general frelight ments of the Western trunk lines to-day it was decided to advance the Utah rates to-morrow.

The lines, in deciding to restore rates, determined to put in force the old schedule, which the Burlington and ine Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe have been charging since January 28, the date of the conference between the Burlington and the Union Pacific roads.

SHALL THEY HAVE THEIR WAGES?

John J. O'Brien, the temporary chairman of TRENTON, Feb. 6 .- Chancellor Runyon heard the Republican County Committee, has not yet appointed the committee of five to investigate the contests in the gument this morning upon the petition of Receiver argument this morning apon the pertion of Received Green, of the North River Construction Company, to pay the employes the wages due for labor performed for the West Shore Railroad. After the argument the Chancellor said he wished to have more facts presented. Decision was therefore reserved. XIVth, XVIth and XXIIId Assembly Districts. He will probably do so to-day. Colonel Charles S. Spencer, the mover of the resolution for the appointment of the committee, will probably be appointed chairman. Until this committee has investigated the contests and prepared its

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. WORCESTER, Feb. 6 .- At the annual meeting of the Boston, Barre and Gardner Railroad to-day the fo lowing gentlemen were elected as a Board of Directors: Calvin Foster, W. W. Rice, Charles G. Reed, S. Salisbury, Calvin Foster, W. W. Rice, Charles O. Reed, S. Sansoury, Ir., S. R. Haywood, A. George Bullock, Henry M. Witter, William A. Morse and E. W. Vall, of Worcester; Nelson D. White, of Winchendon, and Franklin Eaton, of Gardner. The directors elected William H. Morse president, W. E. Starr clerk and treasurer, and H. H. Marshall superintendent. Ex-President Witter remains chairman of the

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.-De Witt C. Blair, trustee for the condholders, made application to Judge Treat, in the United States Court in Chambers, to-day, for the forelosure of the mortgage and appointment of a receiver for the St. Louis, Hannibal and Keokuk Railroad. The road runs from Hannibal to Gilmore Springs, Mo., a dis-tance of eighty-two miles. The total Issue of the first merigage bonds is \$981,000.

TWO MORE RAPID TRANSIT ROUTES. Two more routes were selected by the Rapid ransit Commissioners yesterday, as follows: The first beginning at or near the westerly end of One-hundred-andfifty-fifth-at., at a point about twenty-five feet east from the Hudson River Railroad, thence running east through One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st., to the west line of Eighthave., and the second beginning on the Kingsbridge Road, or in Broadway, at its junction with Tenth-ave., at or near One-hundred-and-sixty-second-st., thence northerly over the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, to the terminus at River-st., thence through River-st., to the crossing of Spuyten Duyvil Creek, known as Kingsbridge.

Charles P. Shaw, counsel to the Commissioners, handed Charles P. Shaw, counsel to the Commissioners, handed in a supplemental opinion, asserting the authority of the Commission, under the act of 1875, to lay out roades for roads to be built wholly, or partly, on surface, or elevated roads, and also affirming that the clauses in the act of 1875, whereby steam surface or elevated lines are prohibited in certain streets and avenues, are unconstitutional and void, or otherwise the Constitutional amendment of 1875, prohibiting the Legislature from passing such an act, would be a dead letter. An opinion by Frank Loomis, counsel of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railway Company, sustaining this view, was also presented. also presented.
Vice-President Blanchard, of the New-York, Lake Eric
and Western Railway Company, urged the laying out of and Western Railway Company, urged the laying out of a cross-town route connecting James's Silp with the ferry at the foot of Chambers at, North River. It is also proposed by the New-Jersey Central and the Penssyivania Railway companies that a cable road shall be constructed through Liberty-st, and Maiden lane, connecting the Jersey City and Brooklyn ferries. city," he said, " and the execution of the confract, when become responsible in any way for the construction of the work. Now, we propose to bring the supply of water from the Orange and Rockland county streams, to the

ANECDOTES OF WENDELL PHILLIPS,

Mr. Phillips was often terribly extravagant. Iere is a scene from Music Hall, which the writer wit-

Here is a scene from Music Hall, which the writer wit-nessed:

The hall was crowded. Mr. Phillips described a terrible The hall was crowded. Mr. Phillips described a terrible atrocity inflicted upon a young woman who fied to Massachusetts, and was returned under the Fugitive Slave law. Then he paused, and said, "shall I say, God save the commonwealth of Massachusetts." He said this like a Hebrew prophet imprecating curses upon the enumies of clod. It was received with solemn shence. This was a spirit that would smite the sni from the heavens on account of its spots. Once he satirically counted on his fingers all the ministers of New-England that were in favor of abolition. At the close the writer said to

him, "Mr. Phillips, I belong to the New-Hampshire Conference of Methodist ministers; all the hundred or more, except, perhaps, six or eight, are Abolitionists, and some have suffered as much for it as you have." Said he; "Oh, I meant the men that edit magazines and papers and fill the rich churches." "But you did not say so." "No," said he, "but the public, I faucy, knew what I meaut." The most popular lecture he ever delivered, and the most popular literary lecture ever delivered in this country, was "The Lost Arts." The writer heard it delivered several times. The next morning after one of these occasions he saw a phonographic report which he perceived to be nearly or quite verbatin. We now give it to the readers of The Christian Advocate. It comes from The Tribune of December, 1872, by way of the Editor's file.

IN THE CRADLE OF LIBERTY.

THE FUNERAL OF WENDELL PHILLIPS. PRIVATE SERVICES IN THE CHAPEL-IMMENSE OUT-

POURING OF PEOPLE. Boston, Feb. 6 .- At an early hour this morning people began to gather about the late home of the deased agitator and orator, Wendell Phillips. None were admitted to the house but intimate friends and relatives, of whom there were some forty present. There were no services at the house. At 10:55, when all the preliminaries had been arranged, the coffin was borne from the house to the hearse in waiting outside. Several hundred persons, including many aged co-workers of Mr. Phillips in anti-slavery times, lined the sidewalks. The relatives and friends of the deceased philapthropist then entered their carriages; and the procession, consisting of a detachment of police, the hearse and pall-bearers, and twelve carriages,

were to be held. The streets along the route were lined with people Fully two hours before the time appointed for the ser vices, the old chapel was surrounded by crowds of people of both sexes. Every race, creed and prominent measure which Phillips had advocated with his cloquence write represented. People were only cermitted, however, to gaze upon the collin as it was carried into the church; the services were private, admittance being granted by intertestee.

started for Hollis-st. Chapel where the funeral services

Among those in the church were Governor Robinson, Adjutant-General Dalton, Mayor Martin, the Board of Al-Adjutant-General Dalton, Mayor Martin, the Board of Aldermen in a body, fifty members of the Common Council,
Dr. H. S. Bowditch, J. D. Bowditch, Mr. and Mrs.
W. Chapman, Miss Anna Wiltney, Mrs. S. L.
Russell, R. F. Wolcott, H. B. Bisek well. Liey Stone
Blackwell, Miss A. W. May, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe,
Charles W. Slade, Colonel T. W. Higmson, Elizur Wright,
Mrs. J. T. Fields, the Rev. J. W. Hamilton, the Rev. C. A.
Bartol, Epes Dixwell, the Rev. E. E. Hale, the Rev.
Phillips Brooks, the Rev. A. A. Miner, the Rev. Joseph
Cook, the Rev. M. J. Savage, the Rev. James Freeman
Clarke, the Rev. Brooke Hertord, ex-Mayors Green and
Paimer, Judge Russell, Miss Alcott, Colonel H. Lee,
Robert T. Patne, ir., Henry L. Pierre, Susan E. Anthony,
Frederick Douglass, the tarce nepnews of the deceased,
Judge Oliver Wendell Homes, Ir., and John Holmes.
The widow and adopted daughter of Mr. Phillips were
not present, the former owing to ill health, and the latter
being abroad.

not present, the former owing to in leading and the tested being abroad.

The coffin was of plain manogany, with no handles, and covered with broadcloth. The plate was of plain silver bearing his name and age. The only decoration was a sheaf of wheat in ivy leaves bound with layender ribon. The services were simple, and consisted of the singing of the hymn "Angels of Consolation" by the color, Scripture reading from Issiah, anthem by chor, tunered hymn by all present, prayer by the Rev. Samuel May, benediction.

diction.

As soon as the coffin reached the shiewalk the procession formed as follows: Police; Company L, 6th Regiment, 40 men; R. G. Shaw Veteran Corps (colored); delegation from Post 134, G. A. E.; Company B, Veteran Corps, 20 men; hearse, guardeled by soldiers; carriages. The people crowded the sidewalks along the entire roate from the church to Faneaul Hall, and many were the quiet demonstrations of respect and sorrow as the hearse passed by, the heads of the men remaining uncovered lift the last carriage and disappeared. A large force of policemen and a great concourse of people, which had been growing since 9 o'clock in the forencom, met the remains on their arrival at Faneaul Hall at 10 o'clock, Here they were placed on a cataralque just in front of the rostrum, and for the first time opened to public view. There were but three fioral decorations in the hall, These were very claborate and beautiful in design and worstmanship, and were tastefully arranged. They were presented by General Bauler, the Irish associations of America and Irish Associations of Boston.

As soon as the crowd were gotten into order by the police, the public were forened into lines and admitted to the hall. The coffin is guarded by four colored soldiers, The face of Mr. Pullips wears a placid, hall-smiling expression and its appearance is most natural. The remains lay in state until 4 p. m.

Since 10 o'clock thousands of men and women had weation delay entered the hall with heads uncovered letion.
As soon as the coffin reached the shiewalk the pro-

lay in state until 4 p. 10.

Since 10 o'ciock thousands of men and women had waited patiently outside the closed doors, and after the wearisome delay entered the hall with heads uncovered and with expressions of sorrow and concern, rather than of curiosity. Entering through one door they passed reverently by the easiet, before the guard of honor, and then quietly departed from the hall. After the public had withdrawn, and just previous to the removal of the remains, a plaster cast of the head was taken, at the request of the family. The funeral procession then re-formed and under the same easort that accompanied the remains from Hollis-st. Church, the colin was borne to the Oil Granary burying ground on Tremont-st. The streets through which the corte-se passed were crowded, and the streets in the vicinity of the bornal ground were densely packed with people. There were no formal ceremonies here, and the remains were pisceed in the Phillips family tomb, which is also the dual resting place of Mr. Phillips's father, mother and trother. The Phillips often before he proximity to the graves of John Hanceck, Samuel Adams and Crispus Attocks, the latter a colored victim of the Boston massacre, to whom Mr. Phillips often referred in his public speeches. It is understood that this disposition of Mr. Phillips's body is only temporary and that it will in Milton, Mass. in Milton, Mass.

BROOKLYN'S WATER SUPPLY.

SUFFOLK COUNTY PEOPLE UP IN ARMS. STRONG OPPOSITION TO THE BILL PROPOSING TO

DRAW WATER FROM THAT REGION. There is considerable excitement among the esidents of Suffolk County over the proposal to secure an additional water supply for Brooklyn from the ponds and streams of that region. The resources of Suffolk County in the way of water are so small that various suggestions that the county might possibly contribute great city like to the necessities Brooklyn were, regarded as unworthy of serious contradiction. But the matter has taken the form of a bill in the State Senate, and the Long Island people have become alarmed. This bill was introduced by Mr. Dagge 1, and is now in the hands of the Committee on Cities. He ndicates the counties of Kings, Queens and Suffolks as the region to be drawn in and provides for the necessary commissioners of appraisal and the condemnation of the land required. When the matter reached this shape the inhabit auts of Suffolk County bestirred themselves and are now doing everything possible, by circulating petitions, by the preitation of their case in the local newspapers, and by general acitation to sip the scheme in the bud. The people in Kings and Queens are doing nothing, because the bill, so far as they are concerned, is dead letter. They have no water give to any one. The sinking of wells through this part of the island has dried up the running streams to a great extent and left the farmers without the means of irrigation. And it is said that this experience will be repeated in a much more disagreeable fashion in Suffoik if the present plan is prosecuted.

present plan is prosecuted.

Before going toto the damaging effects upon themselves and their land the dwellers in the territory to be invaded point out of the Before going into the damaging effects upon themselves and their land the dwellers in the small possible gain that can be obtained by Brooklyn. "The fresh water of suffolk County," Henry B. Hyde, the president of the Equitable Life Assurance Company, who owns a handsome place at Babylon, said yesterday, "consists of a few small streams and pouds, Lake Ronkonkoma, a modest but beautiful sheet of water, without visible inlet or outlet, is the largest of the ponds. The streams are all small and frequently dry up during the summer. From a county thus watered the city of Brooklyn proposes to get all the water it wants for years to come. It would be as sensible for it to build a Brooklyn Bridge over one of our tiny streams as to build an expensive reservoir and conduit to store up and councy to Brooklyn the few teacupfuls of water that coula be obtained. They could not more get the supply they expect into their reservoirs by taking up a penny collection."

It is asserted that if the streams now flowing into the Great South Bay are diminished in volume the character of the bay waters will be chained and the bay will utterly lose its present great vains as a heeding place for oysters and fish. If this should prove so, Brooklyn's water supply would mean to many thousand Long islanders the destruction of their present means of livelhood. The whole south side of Long Island is interested directly or indirectly in the industries identified with the west end of Great South Bay as it is to-day, and if these are swept away the ultimate result cannot be accurately measured. The agricultural interests even now are of little account, and with a scant water supply they would probably amount to nothing at all.

A great many well-known New-Yorkers have beautiful country places in the middle and casters seet now are of little account, and with a scant water supply they would probably amount to nothing at all.

A great many well-known New-Yorkers have beautiful country places in the middle and casters action of Long Island: Among the

ply in another direction.

OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

ALBANY, Feb. 6 .- The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State elected the following officers: Grand High Priest, James E. Morrison, of New-York; Deputy Grand High Priost, R. H. Huntington, of Adams; Grand King, Richard H. Parker, of Syracuse; Crand Scribe, J. L. Lambert, of Hoosick Falls; Grand Treasurer, John S. Dickerman, of Albany; Grand Secre-tary, C. J. Fox, of Buffalo; Grand Chaplain, the Rev. James B. Murray, of Hambleton.